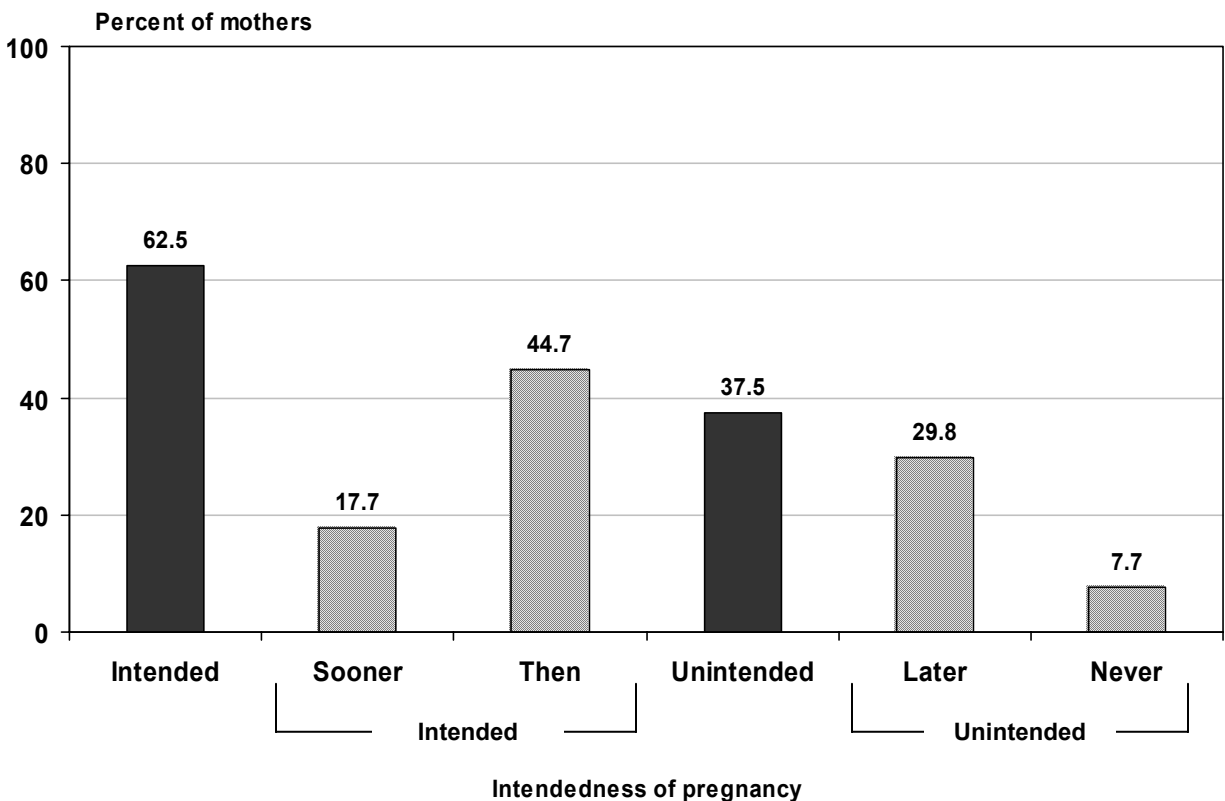


# **INTENDEDNESS OF PREGNANCY**

# Idaho PRATS

## When Mother Intended to Become Pregnant 2001

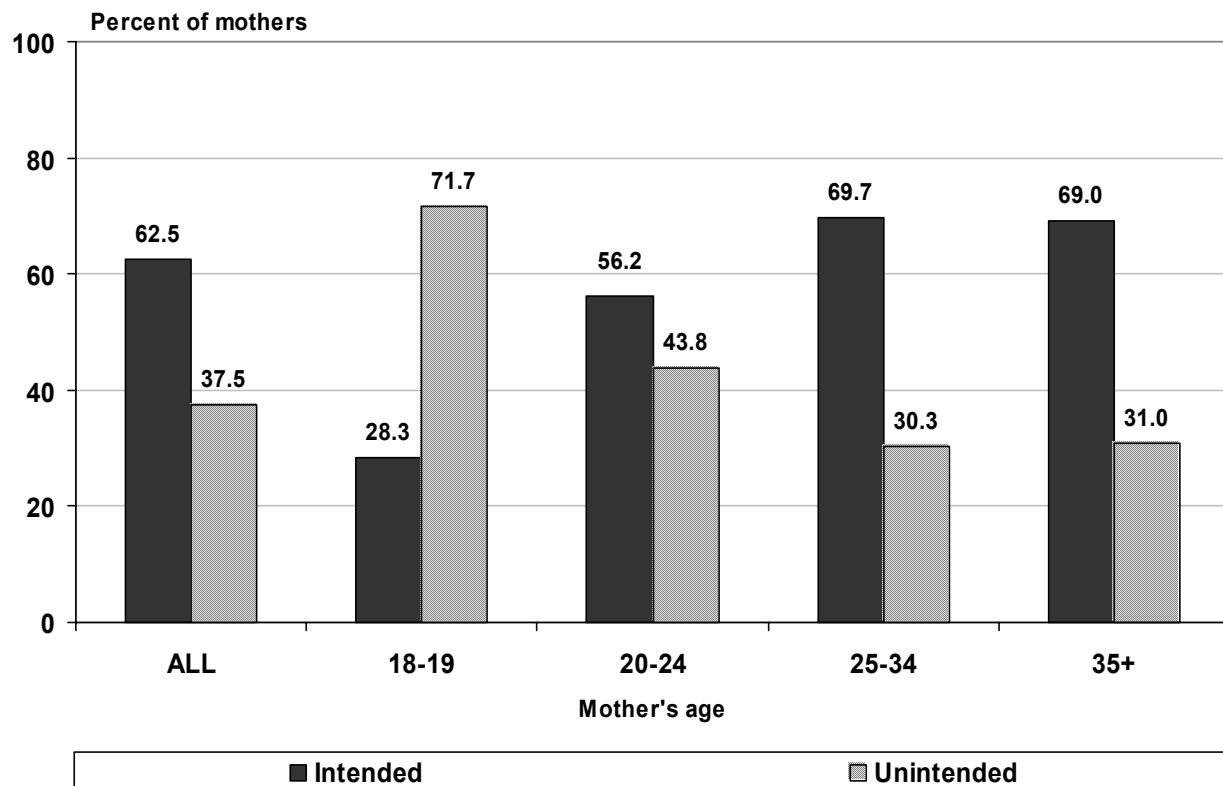


## Summary

---

Over one-third (37.5 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers indicated that their pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception: either they wanted to become pregnant later (29.8 percent) or they did not want to become pregnant then or at any time in the future (7.7 percent). The majority of mothers (62.5 percent) indicated that they intended to become pregnant then (44.7 percent) or sooner (17.7 percent).

# Idaho PRATS Intendedness of Pregnancy By Mother's Age 2001



## Summary

---

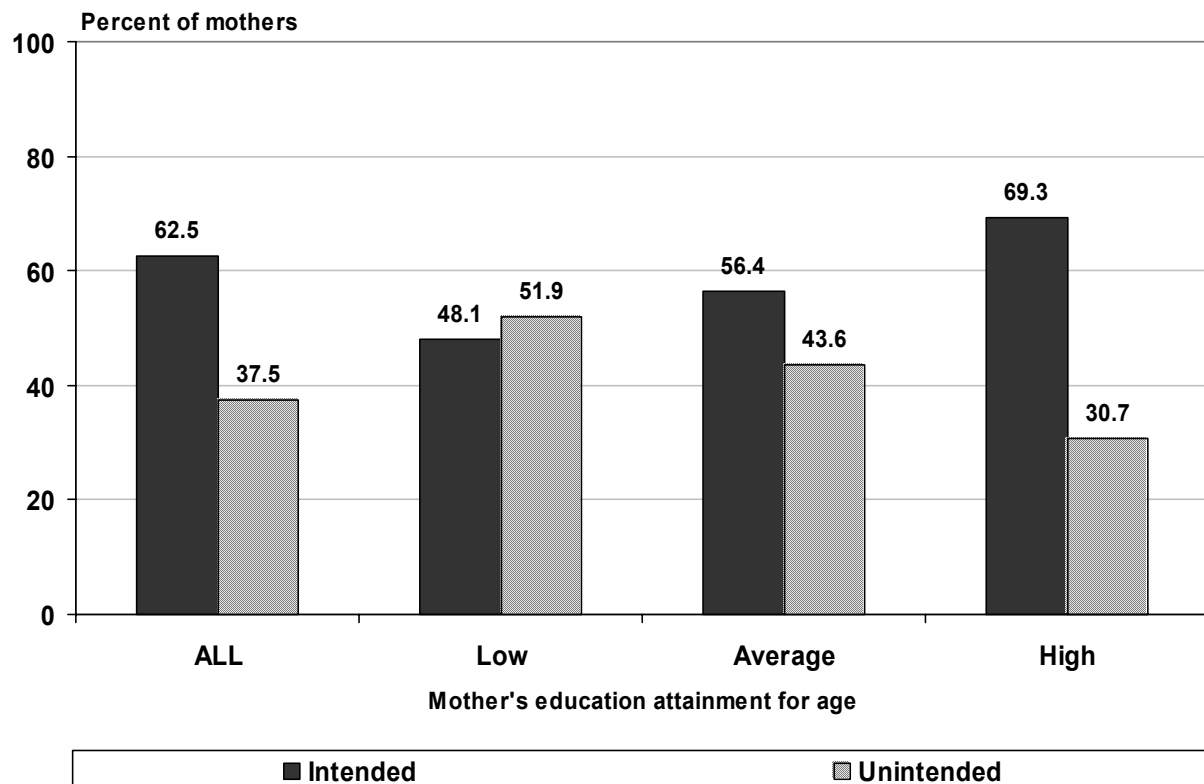
The percentage of unintended pregnancy was highest among Idaho resident adult mothers 18-19 years of age; 1.6 times higher than for mothers 20-24 years of age and 2.4 times higher than for mothers 25 years of age and older. This difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Intendedness of Pregnancy

### By Mother's Education Attainment for Age

#### 2001



## Summary

---

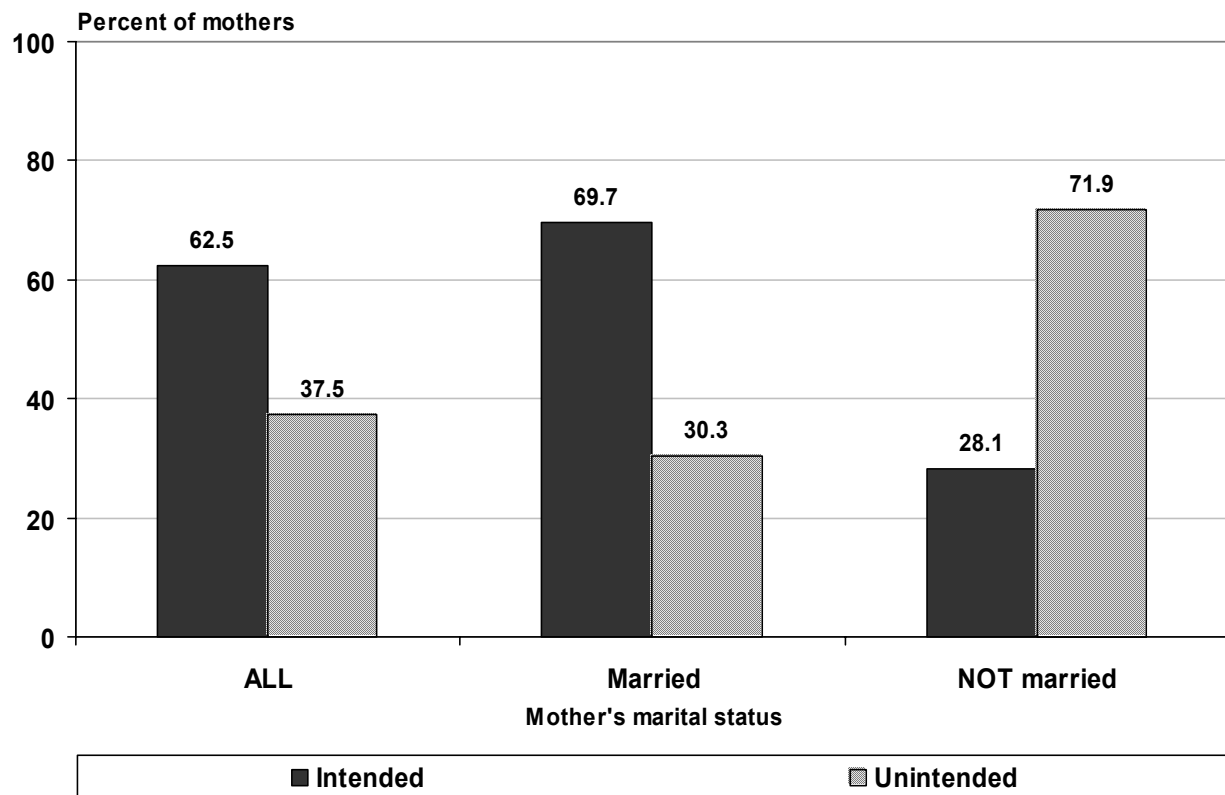
Idaho resident adult mothers with low or average education attainment for age were at higher risk for having an unintended pregnancy, compared with mothers with high education attainment for age. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Intendedness of Pregnancy

### By Mother's Marital Status

#### 2001



## Summary

---

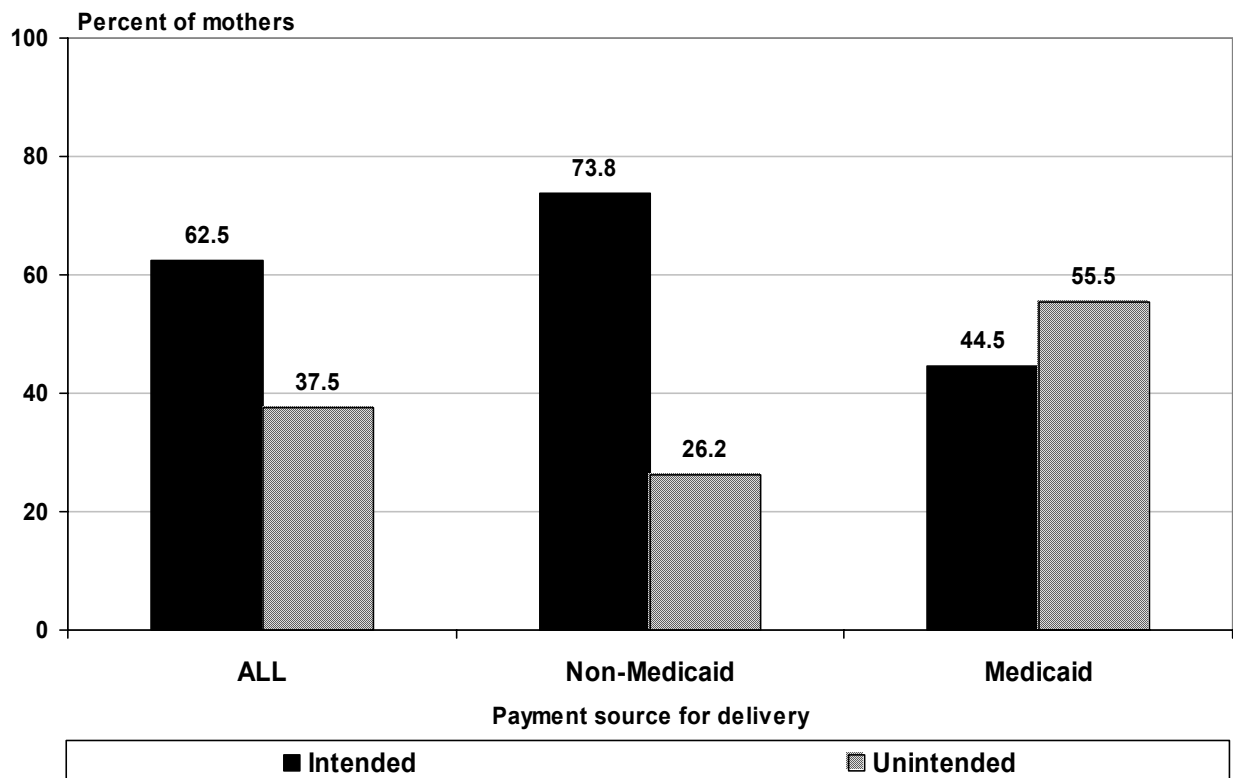
The prevalence of unintended pregnancy among Idaho resident adult mothers was 30.3 percent for mothers who were married compared with 71.9 percent for mothers who were not married. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Intendedness of Pregnancy

### By Payment Source for Delivery

#### 2001

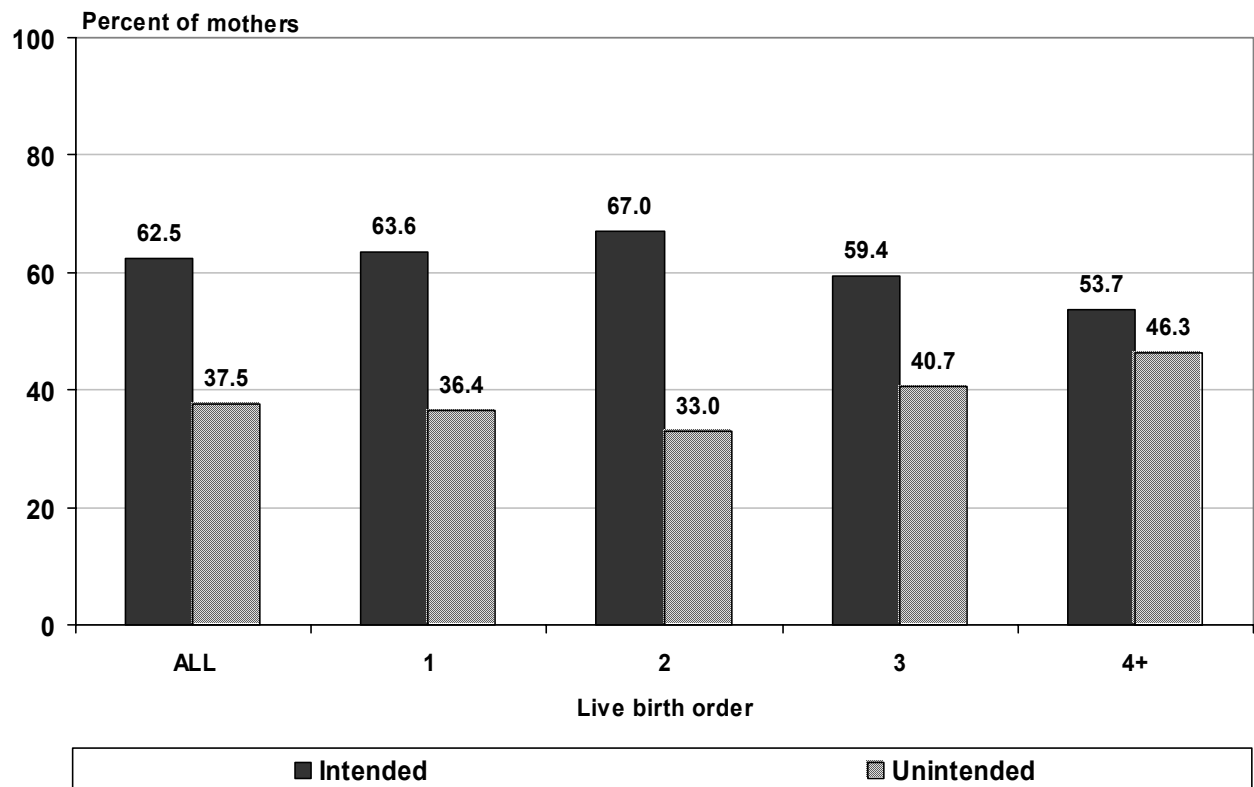


## Summary

---

The prevalence of unintended pregnancy among Idaho resident adult mothers varied by payment source for delivery. Over half (55.5 percent) of mothers whose delivery was paid for by Medicaid reported that their pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception. Comparatively, 26.2 percent of mothers whose delivery was paid for by some other source reported that their pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS Intendedness of Pregnancy By Live Birth Order 2001



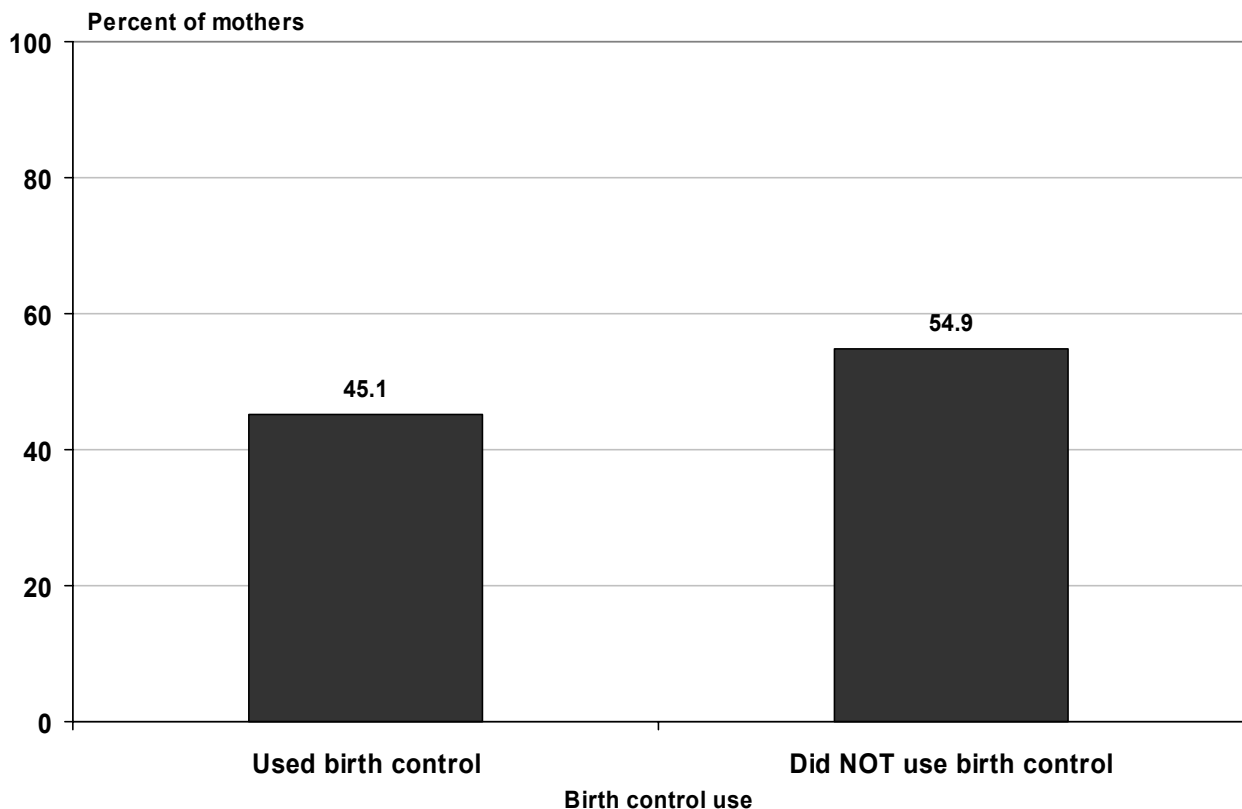
## Summary

---

The prevalence of unintended pregnancy among Idaho resident adult mothers varied by the live birth order. Mothers who had a second order live birth were the least likely to have reported that the pregnancy was unintended at the time of conception. The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## Birth Control Utilization at Time of Conception Among Mothers Not Trying to Get Pregnant 2001



### Summary

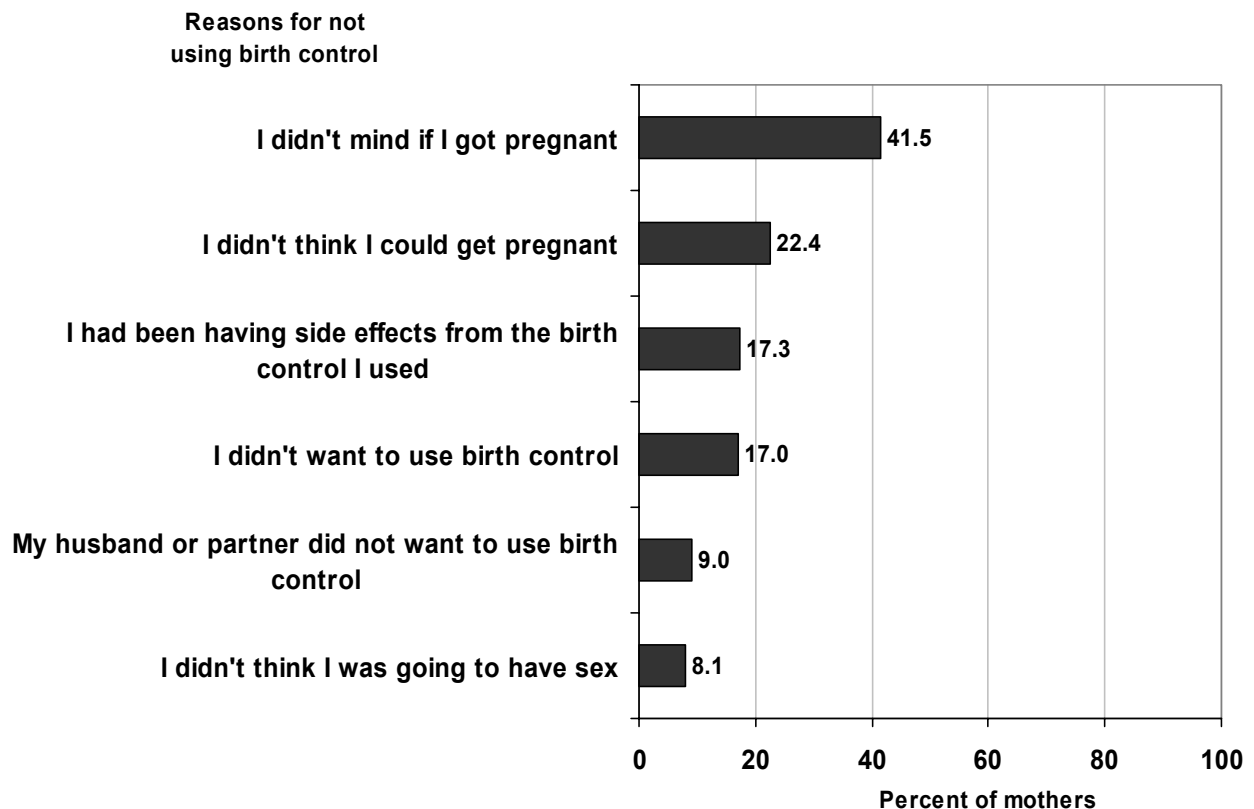
---

Among Idaho resident adult mothers who were not trying to become pregnant, 54.9 percent were not using birth control at the time of conception. Just less than half (45.1 percent) were using birth control at the time of conception.



# Idaho PRATS

## Reasons for Not Using Birth Control Among Mothers Not Trying to Get Pregnant 2001



### Summary

---

The most common reason given for not using birth control among Idaho resident adult mothers who were not trying to get pregnant was “I didn’t mind if I got pregnant” (41.5 percent). Other common responses were “I didn’t think I could get pregnant” (22.4 percent), “I had been having side effects from the birth control I used” (17.3 percent), and “I didn’t want to use birth control” (17.0 percent).

**Return to Table of Contents**